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A Runaway Steamroller

In order for business to survive it must have earning power, and for it to grow it must have a plentiful supply of risk capital. Business also must produce things people want and are willing to pay for—voluntarily.

The federal government, in contrast, doesn't have to make sure what the people really want, or how much they are willing to pay for its services. Since it has the power to tax, it can force finance, and force-feed its own growth.

Although public opinion polls indicate that the American people want to decrease public spending, some members of Congress continue to introduce vote-buy bills. Many of these would add billions to federal deficit spending as the states, counties, and municipalities side-stepped their responsibilities and let the federal government foot the bills.

It's your money they are spending—the money you pay, and pay, in taxes. When the community or state obtains federal rather than local funds, costly bureaucratic paperwork and controls result in less value received.

Has the Administration created a perpetual motion juggernaut in non-defense spending? Can it be stopped? Is this heavy moving vehicle beyond the control of the Administration and Congress? If so, have the people, the voters, the taxpayers—lost their grip on government?

Federal spending is no longer a topic reserved for discussion by professors, economists, public officials and politicians—it's becoming street-corner conversation today as the average man begins to realize the enormity of the \$135 billion federal budget. It would bewise for Congress to avoid passing new legislation and to do everything within its power to curtail non-military spending before the public hits the ceiling in angry protest.—*Industrial Press Service*

Opinions of Others

Students seem to have acquired the attitude that their participation is not sought by the business community. We do need them and we need their participation in seeking solutions to a whole raft of vexing problems that confront us and will continue to confront us in the future. We need to do a better job in teaching them the fundamentals of our free enterprise system. Many business groups across the country are doing a fairly good job in this program, but I think we can and must do better.—*Sen. Peter Dominick, (R-Colo.)*

Why is it that the man who puts the cap back on the toothpaste always marries a woman who doesn't?—*Robert Lee in the Woodward (OKla.) Journal.*

A scientist says the world is cooling off. The world may be, but the people are not.—*George B. Bowra in the San Juan (N.M.) Independent-Review.*

During most of the last five years, the government has provided a climate generally favorable to business. But it has made some mistakes which threaten to lead us into trouble. One of these is the failure to curb government spending and attempting as well to deal with inflation by interfering, hit or miss, with individual segments of our economy.—*Edmund F. Martin, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corp.*

A prominent accounting firm has advised its clients that Internal Revenue Service is concerned by the level of expense account spending again, and suggests that substantiation requirements be met scrupulously. Citizen taxpayers would be interested in knowing whether the expense accounts of their public servants, paid with tax dollars, are scrutinized as carefully from the standpoint of their relation to public business, as are those of their taxpayer employers. From what one reads, they are not. Apparently, they come under the special privilege umbrella "The King can do no wrong."—*National Association of Manufacturers.*

A Letter To My Son

By Tom Rische

High School Teacher and Youth Worker

Dear Bruce,
Like most parents, your mother and I probably bore our friends with tales of the clever things you've done during your 18 months of life. (But then, we've had to listen to lots of tales and view lots of pictures of their clever babies too, so maybe it sorta evens out.)

I hope, however, that we don't become numbered among parents who push their kids to feed their own egos, seeking to make the children the successes the parents are not. Often pushy parents only succeed in producing confused misfits.

One eager parent recently proclaimed that she was sending her child to a school where she would learn to read at three. It gives the mother something to brag about to her friends, but just what does a 3-year-old need to read anyhow?

Except for a few genuine geniuses, who are in very short supply, kids don't really do much better in their later school careers for having learned to read early, according to most experts.

In fact, many children with reading problems get them as the result of parents who decided to force them, making the kids rebel against the whole idea.

Along the same line, children who enter school too early or who skip grades often end up as brainy social misfits. They may or may not get A's, but many end up as either outcasts or discipline problems.

"Is he ready for this step or are we too impatient?" Moving one step at a time, YOUR DAD

Morning Report:

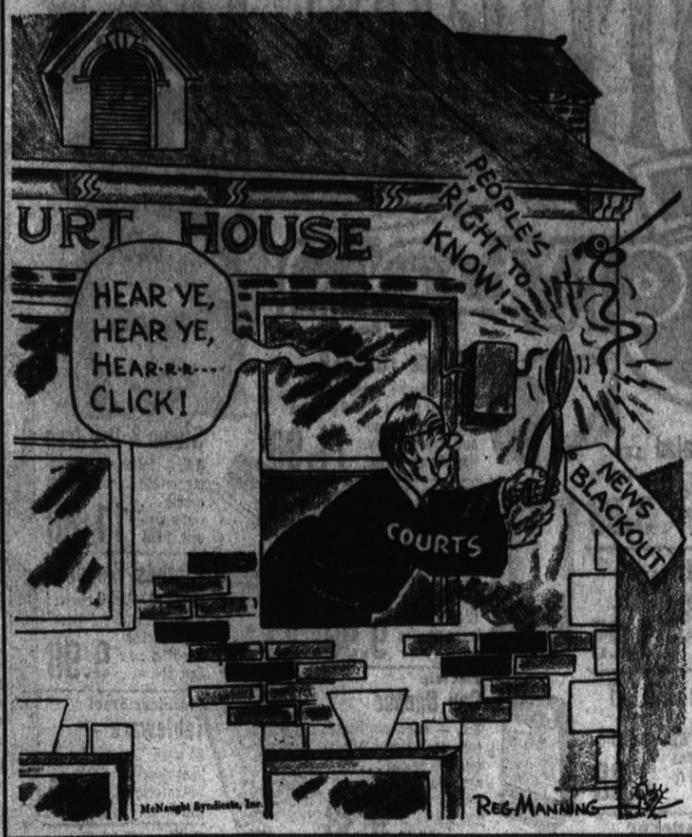
The experts having proved some years ago that Johnny can't read, the Internal Revenue Service has now established that his parents can't add or subtract. The survey found out that 535,000 of us made errors in our income tax returns. And after the figures had been checked, Washington was \$104,000,000 richer and you know who that was that much poorer.

That the errors added up in the tax collector's favor only shows how much emotion goes into the simplest intellectual exercise. It's not that we are dishonest. It's somehow just easier to make profitable mistakes.

Of course as a Nation with the smartest computers in the world, knowledge of arithmetic may become unnecessary. Just as teaching with TV could make reading obsolete.

Abe Mellinkoff

A Trial Is About To Start



HERB CAEN SAYS:

Kooks, Hippies Weren't Alone In Kezar Stadium

There was a great peace march in San Francisco. It was sensational news, apparently, that 60, 70, or 80 per cent of the participants (depending on which paper you read or which channel you were watching) were young. It's the young who fight wars, and there is nobody fiercer than a 60-year-old hawk. Much, too, was made of the fact that "the crowd was relatively orderly and well-behaved," which, I gather, came as a disappointment to the cameramen. Peaceful marchers do not a headline make, alas, but apparently all the news media missed the scuffle at Fell and Masonic Sts., when 18 American Nazis went on the attack. "We stopped the parade for at least three minutes while we had a real good fight," reports Nazi Mike Brown. "We punched a dozen people and drew blood on seven." So there were some good Americans on hand, even if they were Nazis.

At one point, a group of young men entered Kezar Stadium, carrying a big sign reading "Support Our Men in Vietnam." I give them full marks for courage — their appearance took guts — but I find their message deceptively simple. Our men are being supported in an undeclared war by the full multi-billion dollar resources of this country, and they who are fighting it (one's heart goes out to them) deserve

the greatest support of all: peace. War, peace, murder, compassion — these were the thoughts that stirred restlessly in the mind under the fitful Saturday sunshine. That, and the evidence that there are thousands of Americans dedicated to peace and non-violently arrayed against violence —

San Francisco

and not all of them "kooks and hippies," to use the thoughtless phrase that springs so easily to certain tongues and pens. Seated around me at Kezar were doctors and lawyers, gray-beards and small children, parents whose sons are Marines in Vietnam, pretty girls carrying flowers, serious young men who were obviously not hippies but who have a very real stake in a war that, as a speaker said, "has divided this country as no war has since 1861."

Let me record that the program was not a complete success. Too many speakers, too many long speeches, and Kezar emptied almost as rapidly as it filled. The speakers were well-meaning, but the message had already been drummed by the marching feet. Folksinger Judy Collins summed it all up with one haunting song ("Let's Get Together"). Chili Duarte, President of ILWU Local 6, was the most effective,

with his gravelly Jimmy Durante voice:

"At Nuremberg, this country established a principle. To those Germans who said 'My country right or wrong,' we said 'That is not good enough — you should have spoken up' . . . I want the record to show that I spoke up against this war!"

In one ear, Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of the Kellys will grace our rainier city in August. And if you are introduced to the Prince and are unsure as to how to address him, I give you the advice of the Duchess of Bedford, when a local dowager once asked her what she should call the Duke: "You call him exactly what you would call your dog if your dog happened to be named Duke" . . . I'm sure Internal Revenue will be enchanted to learn that Folksinger Joan Baez took home about \$20,000 for her two appearances in Berkeley recently . . . Bruce Bishop approves the idea of televising executions but wonders if the condemned men would have to join AFTRA. Reaction from a union official: "No comment, but offhand I'd say there'd be a real problem on the residuals."

WILLIAM HOGAN

Faked News Sets Theme For 'The Whole Truth'

Quote

Assemblyman George N. Zenovich, D-Fresno, on bill to require payment to mental hospital patients for their work: "What we hope to accomplish is to keep these people from being exploited simply because they are available to take up the slack caused by inadequate staffing."

The front page: Robert Daley sets his big, flashy novel "The Whole Truth" in and around the Paris bureau of a large, influential daily newspaper which is not called The New York Times, but might as well be. The Times' motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print"; the motto of this mythical journal is "The Whole Truth."

It is Daley's central point that his Paris news chief, a middle-aged Pulitzer Prize-winner named Pettibon, does not necessarily deal in the whole truth. On occasion he deliberately fakes the news, a practice we are allowed to believe is not untypical among correspondents who compete, professionally, for the lead front page story in tomorrow morning's edition.

We meet Pettibon during the Algerian troubles of the early 1960s. He is dreaming up a story about Foreign Legion torture tactics against the Algerians. Not writing falsehoods, understand: "journalistic truth deals in hyperbole, in possibilities, suppositions, allegations and accusations."

AFFAIRS OF STATE

New Fair And Exposition Designed To Pay Its Way

By HENRY C. MacARTHUR

Capitol News Service
SACRAMENTO—Once the administration of Governor Ronald Reagan decided that the new California Exposition was a feasible project, it is wasting no time in going ahead.

The \$33 million project will be dedicated May 22 at a public ceremony, to be held on the Sacramento site, which is located off the freeway just north of the state Capitol.

Already, some funds have been made available by the division of highways for construction of entry to the grounds. Work has started on some of the projects to be included within the complex.

There have been no questions as to whether the new exposition will be ready for an opening date in the fall of 1968. The date is a little more than a year away, and although much remains to be done, E. R. Lemmon, general manager, is confident there will be an opening schedule.

The dedication will be a big event in the annals of California history, primarily because the whole idea of the new exposition is to make it pay for itself. For more than a hundred years, the treasury has been

subsidizing the California Fair and Exposition, which is known as the old state fair, in past years to the extent of up to a million dollars annually.

Even the planning for the new exposition, which is directed toward operating "in the black," with a useable all-year grounds and spaced-out attractions, marks a

Sacramento

step of progress away from the antiquated idea that the state owes its citizens free entertainment. Whether the new fair pays off or not is a matter of speculation at the present time, but with the ideas and plans being carried out in their first stages, it should not only operate in the black, but actually make a profit.

This may take a few years to achieve, but entertainment experience indicates an organization making at least a small profit will result from the legislature's action in eliminating the old fair, and making financial provisions for the new.

Much of the same philosophy could be applied to the 75 district and county fairs scattered through smaller communities of the state. Most of these are subsidized by the state, and are a drain

on the taxpayer, in a time when taxes are reaching a confiscatory level, and funds are needed more for other functions of state government.

Few people have any objection to fairs as such. They are a part of the great American scene. Objections arise to financing the shows from the public coffers. The theory that fairs should pay for themselves, at least, is growing more popular every day.

Some rather astounding figures as to patronage of the new exposition have been developed by economic researchers. They estimate some 51 million people will visit the exposition during the first 12 years of operation. And also that the operation will have a direct and indirect effect on the economy of the state to the extent of nearly one billion dollars.

With these prospects in view, the new venture needs all the support from the citizenry it can get for the next few years, as it will take that long and maybe longer to make it an established, paying, and an acceptable substitute for the state fair which has more than a hundred years of experience in playing to the public.

ROYCE BRIER

Old Saw True, Even As Applied To Brain Power

Based doubtless on a theme or belief going back to the beginning of history, the song runs that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Though this alludes to individuals, it is quite as applicable to nations, societies, whole civilizations. Certainly it was true of the Roman world, and later of some societies in the European world. It seems to be true today.

How will you prevent the Americans growing richer, while the Latin Americans, Africans and Asians grow poorer? Is some prodigious, impersonal law working out this crushing ratio? Where are the Europeans in the ratio? They seem only to be holding their own, or not quite that. This is the lament of M. de Gaulle.

For the ratio is not alone one of money or property, but involves media which produce power and capabili-

ties on a world scale, including technical capability.

The Americans have it in a measure never before seen. There is some question whether they are using it wisely. There is serious question if they are using it wisely in Asia at the moment.

This raises a question whether a people or society

World Affairs

having it — the capacity to grow richer as others grow poorer — ever perceive the consequences of having it, or just go it blind, sunk in the pride of their power. The Romans did not.

There are disturbing signs that we do not. There is a sort of blindness in the pride of greatness in President Johnson and his men, shared by millions of us, as if nothing in history could ever arrest our momentum. But this

last is not likely to be our destiny. Greatness, badly used, does not endure. Who, in the Augustan Age, could see its ultimate failure?

In the news it is a small story bearing on this immense question. It bears only obliquely, and it isn't much as news, only a professor in London talking. Who in our seats of blind power listens to a London professor

Moreover, the professor is rather naive. He is R. M. Titmuss, chairman of social science at the London School of Economics.

A few years after the war, you recall, Britain began complaining of the "brain drain" to America. Indeed, this movement of the technologically gifted in Europe began much earlier, and was decisive in nuclear energy development.

It has never ceased, Professor Titmuss told a London meeting. Since 1940, "the United States has absorbed, and to some extent deliberately recruited," the import of 100,000 doctors, scientists and engineers from developed and developing countries."

He says, somewhat provincially, that Britain trained this "human capital" while America has saved \$4 billion by using its skills. He demanded Washington prohibit this recruitment.

Washington is not likely to try. In a free civilization, like the Western, such limitations on human movement are difficult and often self-defeating. Free men will better themselves, and Professor Titmuss is inveighing against fate — for this cycle. But fate has a way of entering new cycles, and that's our problem.

My Neighbors



"Words per minute doesn't interest me—quality is my main concern."